FOR A CHARACTERISTICALLY WESTERN NEWSPAPER READ THE BEE

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE BEE IS THE PREFERRED ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN ITS TERRITORY

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1905—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

DEGREES FOR THREE

Celebration of Washington's Birthday by University of Pennsylvania.

DOCTOR OF LAWS FOR ROOSEVELT

Honors Also Conferred on German Emperor and British Ambassador.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ON WASHINGTON

Chief Executive Talks of the Maxims of His Great Predecessor.

WASHINGTON'S IDEA BROUGHT TO DATE

Problems Different from Those of First President's Time, but Spirit of Government Should Be the Same.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Commemoration of Washington's birthday by the University of Pennsylvania was made notable by the fact that representatives of three world powers participated in the exercises—the United States, represented by the chief executive of the nation, President Roosevelt; Germany, represented by Baron Speck von Sternberg, ambassador to this country, who acted as the personal representative of Emperor Willam, and Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador.

The occasion was marked by one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever witnessed in the Academy of Music, where the exercises were held. President Roosevelt was the orator of the day, his theme being "Some Maxims of Washington." The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon the president, the German emperor, the British ambassador, Rear Admiral Charles E. Clarke, U. S. N.; United States Senator Philander C. Knox and David T. Watson, a distinguished lawyer of Pittsburg. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet and author, received the degree of doctor of letters, and Robert Simpson Woodward, president of Carnegie institute, was conferred the degree of doctor of science. Baron Speck von Sternberg received the degree for Emperor William.

As each candidate was presented by Dr. Mitchell for the degree he was greeted by the students with lusty "hurrahs" and college cries. During his address the president was repeatedly cheered and his reference to the navy, which he addressed directly to Admiral Clark, who sat on his left, aroused great enthusiasm.

Arrival of the President.

President Roosevelt arrived in this city at 10:40 o'clock, but it was not until ten minutes later that he left his private car and started for the Academy of Music, where the Washington birthday exercises, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, were held.

Provost C. C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania was waiting on the station platform and when the train pulled into the Broad street station Mr. Harrison boarded the president's private car and the two chatted together for a few minutes.

There was an immense crowd in and about the station when the president made his appearance. A passageway was made through the crowd and the distinguished visitor hurried to a carriage in waiting to convey him to the academy.

The president's appearance on the street was the signal for a great ovation. Broad street station is only two blocks from the Academy of Music, but along this short line of march there were thousands of persons, who cheered wildly as the president's carriage passed. When the president reached the building where the exercises were to be held Broad street was packed with humanity and it was several minutes before the president could enter the academy. As he walked up the stairway a band played "Hail to the Chief." Inside the building were crowded hundreds of students, who gave the Pennsylvania yell with vigor as the president appeared. President Roosevelt smiled and seemed to enjoy the deafening yells.

Degrees for President and Emperor.

President Roosevelt and Emperor William today received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Pennsylvania. The degree was conferred upon the German Emperor in absentia, Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador, accepting the honor for his sovereign.

The conferring of the degrees was a feature of the commemoration of Washington's birthday by the faculty and students of the university. President Roosevelt was the orator of the day. He delivered a patriotic address on "Some Maxims of Washington."

The excerises were held in the Academy of Music, which seats about 3,000 persons and at least 20,000 requests for tickets had been made. By special permission of the mayor the trustees of the university were given the privilege of issuing admission tickets, the supply of which was soon exhausted. The theater was crowded from pit to dome and at the first glimpse of President Roosevelt the vast assemblage arose en masse and gave him an ovation. The class and college cries of the students mingled with the cheers of the spectators in the balconies and galleries, and the women frantically waved their handkerchiefs.

Dr. Mitchell's Remarks.

The excerises were opened with prayer followed by the hymn, "Now Thank We All Our God," sung by the audience. Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, the "public orator," presented each of the candidates in turn for their degrees.

In presenting the president Dr. Mitchell said:

"Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States.—On the fourth of July, 1783, the University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon the first president of the United States of America. The trustees of the same university do now, after 122 years, once again request the provost to honor with the same degree our latest president. This makes all other comment needless.

In presenting the name of Emperor William Dr. Mitchell said:

The breadth and earnestness of his imperial majesty's intellectual sympathies, the personal generosity which has fostered science and literature and his farsighted interest in the international exchange of university influence make it most fit that a great university recognize both in the man and in the ruler of a kindred race his services to learning. Therefore, at the request and by the authority of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, I ask the provost to confer upon his imperial majesty, the German emperor and king of Prussia, through his ambassador, the degree of doctor of laws.

Other degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, ambassador from Great Britain; Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clarke, U. S. N.; Senator Philander Chase Knox and David Thompson Watson of Pittsburg.

Doctor of Letters—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Doctor of Science—Robert Simpson Woodward, president of the Carnegie institute.

Address by the President.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Provost Harrison made a few brief intro-

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POLES DESIRE NO REVOLT

National Democratic Party Issues Manifesto Declaring in Favor of Peace.

WARSAW, Feb. 22.—The Polish national democratic party has issued a manifesto discountenancing a revolution. "There are no arms," says the document, "no money and no leaders, and no aid can be expected from other countries. Austria is weak, F[illegible] is Russia's ally and England is al[illegible] practical. Therefore a revolution [illegible]ly result in useless bloodshed. Bet[illegible]nue the work quietly and peace[illegible] attain our ends."

[illegible] schools in the city are now closed [illegible]e elementary schools for young [illegible] the proprietors of private schools [illegible]cided to close owing to the uncertain[illegible] the situation.

[illegible]or Vienna are unable to leave W[illegible] consequence of the strike. Later in[illegible] all the employes of the Vienna rail[illegible]ruck and the entire traffic by dire[illegible] from Warsaw to Austria and Germany was suspended. The strikers forcibly prevented the bringing out of locomotives from the roundhouses.

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—Grand Duke Paul arrived here today. He was met at the railroad station by his children, Dmitri and Mary, who had been under the care of the late Grand Duke Sergius and Grand Duchess Elizabeth.

The meeting of Grand Duke Paul with his children was most affecting. The children wept in the arms of their parent.

BAKU, Caucasia, Feb. 22.—All of the official and private offices are closed. Many dead bodies are lying in the streets.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Warsaw says the Russian minister of railroads has telegraphed that by command of the emperor all the demands of the workmen on the State railroad are to be immediately granted.

IRISH ATTACK THE MINISTRY

Redmond Catches Government Off Its Guard and Scores Another Point.

LONDON, Feb 22.—Encouraged by the reduced government majority in the House of Commons last night, the Irish party unexpectedly returned to the attack today more fiercely than ever. Immediately after the opening of the day's session John Redmond gave notice of motion to adjourn in order to discuss the conditions under which Sir Antony MacDonnell holds the post of under secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland. This move came as a surprise and caught the government off its guard. The speaker sent in the bill for the commencement of the night session.

It had been expected that the debate on Mr. Norton's amendment calling the attention of his majesty to the condition of the army, showing "negligence and mismanagement by the ministers," which came up this afternoon would occupy two days. A number of unionist members taking advantage of this absented themselves. Mr Redmond's tactics caused a great scurrying by the whips and much upsetting of arrangements.

The debate lasted till midnight, when a motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 265 to 223; but Mr. Redmond scored a point by compelling Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, to read the correspondence between himself and Sir Antony MacDonnell, by which it was shown that the under secretary was given extraordinary powers and authorized to arrange for co-ordination in the control and direction of boards and administrative agencies. It was also shown that Premier Balfour had concurred in this arrangement.

RUSSIA WINS NORTH SEA CASE

Semi-Official Statement Says Verdict Justifies Action of Warships.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A semi-official statement appeared tonight relative to the work of the International commission, which has been considering the North sea incident. It is as follows:

The Hull commission met this morning in the ministry of foreign affairs and again this afternoon in order to proceed to a final examination of the report recapitulating its conclusions. The report is rather long, comprising about ten large pages. The principal author is Admiral von Spaun (Austrian), but all the members of the commission collaborated in drawing it up. The commission gives no opinion on the question of the presence or absence of Japanese torpedo boats in the North sea, declaring merely that the Russian admiral quite legitimately believed that his squadron was endangered and that he had the right under the circumstances to act as he did. The commissioners refer to the Russian government's engagements to indemnify the victims of the deplorable incident.

The report will be sent tomorrow by special messengers to the Russian and British governments, not because it is liable to modifications at the instance of one or the other of the governments, the commissioners' decisions being without appeal; but the commissioners do not wish the powers interested to simply learn through the press of the last public sitting and the conclusions arrived at. There is nothing in this preliminary communication or report except an act of deference.

The public sitting for the reading of the conclusions will probably be held on Saturday. Members of the commission who were seen tonight refused either to confirm or deny the statement, but officials having favorable opportunity to judge of the results of the inquiry consider the statement to be substantially correct.

DUKE'S BODY LIES IN STATE

Remains of Russian Officer Seen by Public for Last Time.

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—This afternoon the public is being admitted for the last time to view the remains of Grand Duke Sergius, long lines of people defiling rapidly through the chapel of the Chaudoff monastery and past the coffin. This evening the chapel will be closed in order to make preparations for the funeral, which will take place at 11 o'clock tomorow morning. Fragments of the grand duke's head have been collected and placed in a silver receptacle resting on the coffin. It is evident that Grand Duke Sergius took the warnings that his life was in danger seriously, a priest of Kieff receiving a few days before the assassination a letter from the chief officer of the household of the grand duke asking in the name of Sergius for the blessed cross of St. Varvara, the martyr, which pious Russians believe a talisman against violent death. The priest sent the relic which was forwarded after two days' delay, arriving subsequent to the crime.

The autopsy on the body of the coachman of Grand Duke Sergius showed that bits of the carriage and of his clothing had been driven into his spine and kidneys, causing blood poisoning from which he died.

Iowa Professor Resigns.

AMES, Ia., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—Prof. L. S. Klinck, assistant professor of farm crops at the State college here, has resigned his position to take effect April 1. He will remain in the college to do some special laboratory work preparatory to securing his master's degree.

Reade Guilty of Murder.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 22.—Today, after being out all night, the jury in the case of James Reade, the slayer of Policeman Norton, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

JAPS OUTFLANK RUSSIANS

Rumor at St. Petersburg that Kouropatkin Meets with Severe Reverse.

PEACE TALK SAID TO BE PREMATURE

Denials from Several Sources that Negotiations Are in Progress—Japs Say Proposed Terms Are Inadequate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—3 a. m.—Rumors are current in this city tonight that General Kouropatkin has been outflanked by a strong force of Japanese in the vicinity of Sinmintin and compelled to retire from the Shakhe river, but official dispatches, so far as made public, and the Associated Press Mukden advices give no intimation that such a contingency is even remotely possible. Military circles scout the report entirely and say no body of Japanese of sufficient strength has been reported operating on the Russian right flank to force General Kouropatkin to abandon his exceedingly strong position on the Shakhe without a hard fight lasting several days.

Peace Talk is Premature.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Russia has not given any indication to France that it is ready to take up the question of peace, and therefore the authorities here do not feel qualified to discuss the St. Petersburg reports giving the precise terms. The reports are explained substantially as follows:

"The peace sentiment has lately been steadily augumenting throughout Russia, particularly outside of St. Petersburg, and within recent days some of the most influential personages in St. Petersburg have come out favorable to peace and have sought to impress responsible officials that the time has arrived to take definite action. However, those having the chief responsibility, such as Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, have not yet shown willingness to accept peace arguments. Therefore, so long as the Russian Foreign office is not prepared to accept the peace view, it is considered doubtful of accomplishment. In spite of this the peace reports are considered a hopeful sign of a tendency in the highest quarters toward peace.

The Japanese legation points out that peace negotiations require certain definite steps between parties, and as Russia has not yet made the slightest overture to Japan concerning terms, Russia is not in a position to elaborate pacific conditions. The officials of the legation incline to the view that St. Petersburg reports were designed to sound official sentiment in Japan. What Tokio will say is not known.

No Change in Official Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—7:30 p. m.—Although the party which is advocating peace as the only egress from the present situation continues to gain strength nothing yet has actually been decided and no move has yet been made. It is officially maintained that Russia's attitude is unchanged.

At the Foreign office not the slightest encouragement is given to the peace talk. On the contrary it is affirmed as strongly as ever that Japan must propose terms, while at the same time it is admitted that it is inconceivable that Japan can offer conditions acceptable to Russia and that therefore the war must go on to a conclusion. The idea of a complete Russian victory is not harbored, but it is insisted that Russia is not beaten and will not be beaten until General Kouropatkin is decidedly worsted by General Oyama and the fate of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron is determined.

Washington Keeps Posted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Although not figuring formally of late in the various tentative efforts by the powers to bring about peace between Russia and Japan, this government has kept in very close touch with the developments along this direction. To make any official statement of what it has done on its own account might be ill-advisable, owing to the extreme sensitiveness of both belligerents when any open view is shown of a purpose to bring outside pressure to bear upon them. But it may be safely said that while peace is not regarded as immediately at hand, at least the foundations have been laid for negotiations that bring the principals together in the end, and it will probably be found that the United States has had some share in this work.

What Berlin Thinks.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—That the Russian emperor has actually determined to seek peace does not appear to be known here officially, but this court has been aware that the emperor's mind has been wavering between peace and a continuance of the war. What Emperor Nicholas has so far decided to do seems to be to request of France to ask the British Foreign office to inquire of Japan what terms might be expected were Russia to propose peace—that is to say, the preliminary steps to be taken by the seconds. Russia will thus be able to refuse to open negotiations if Japan's terms are exorbitant.

Consider Terms Inadequate.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The terms on which Russia is reported to be prepared to conclude peace are regarded in official circles in London as inadequate and largely in the nature of a trial balloon. Among the British officials the hope of a speedy cessation of hostilities is mostly based on official advices telling of the increasing ascendancy and activity of the peace party in Russia. It is known that Count Renckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, is an adherent of this party and it is understood that he did all possible to impress his views on his government during his recent stay at St. Petersburg.

Prices on the Stock exchange opened very strong today and there was a feeling of cheerfulness on peace reports from St. Petersburg. Consols rose a quarter of a point, Japanese half point and Russians a quarter of a point. All departments shared in the improvement. The advance of Russians was somewhat checked by suggestions that the possible indemnity may necessitate a further loan.

The Japanese in London declare that the suggested terms are impossible of acceptance. Baron Suyematzu pointed out that Corea and the Liaotung peninsula, which Russia proposed to sacrifice, are already in the hands of the Japanese and that Japan is certainly entitled to an indemnity. Russia's proposal to restore Manchuria to China as far north as Harbin, the baron added, would leave Russia in possession of two-thirds of Manchuria.

Slight Damage to Railroad.

TIEN TSIN, Feb. 22.—About 300 Russian raiders slightly damaged the railway between Haicheng and Tatchekiao on Monday night, and again disregarding the neutrality of the territory west of the Liao river. The presence of Chinese soldiers was not reported. It is evident that the villagers kept the Russians well informed as to the disposition of the Japanese troops. It was expected that the raiders would repeat the attempt to destroy the Japanese stores at Niuchiatun, but they

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WORK ON CANAL IS BEGUN

Commissioners Have Returned from Zone and Tell of Progress Being Made.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Reports of substantial progress in the actual work of digging the great Isthmian canal were brought to this city today by Canal Commissioners William Barclay Parsons and W. H. Burr, who arrived on the steamer Alliance from Colon.

Prof. Burr made the subjoined statement:

The committee on engineering of the Isthmian canal committee report that they found the work generally in much better and more advanced condition than they anticipated. In the great culebra cut the detail of construction that will take the most time and most money, the chief engineer has installed and has at work three large American steam shovels and is erecting five more. Four thousand laborers are now at work on different portions of the work and 1,000 more have already been engaged in the West Indies and Central America. Substantial progress is therefore being made.

While on the isthmus the committee was in daily conference with the chief engineer with a view of formulating certain plans, contracts for which can be let at an early day, these plans and the accompanying data will be submitted to the commission at Washington.

At Panama and Colon the laying of sewers and water pipes is progressing steadily, so that in the near future both of these cities will for the first time be furnished with a system of sewers and water supply with abundance of wholesome water.

The presence of yellow fever is to be regretted, but was to be expected, as this disease is always present in tropical countries in America, unless long continued sanitary precautions have been taken. Prior to the sanitary work of the commission no precautions or scientific measures have been taken on the isthmus to guard against this disease.

The same medical officers who succeeded in eliminating the fever from Havana are now repeating the crusade in Panama. Beyond any question, equally successful results will be produced. At the present time there is nothing approaching an epidemic, and the conditions are greatly improved over those found in previous years. Some of the newspaper accounts that have reached the isthmus from the north were much exaggerated.

The committee returned more than satisfied with the general conditions of the enterprise and believes that completion can be attained in less time than is popularly supposed. Some time has, of necessity, been devoted by the engineering staff to the study and investigation of certain details not fully determined by the French. This preliminary work is now really ended and the actual work of construction on a large scale can soon begin.

Mr. Parsons' attention was called to the investigation of affairs of the Panama railroad and, in the matter of fees, said: "These fees are all right; we all got them. All corporations pass them. Ten dollars is handed each director after each meeting. They amount to $150 to $200 a year."

Judge G. F. Little, who will defend a lottery company's right to sell lottery tickets in the canal zone, also arrived on the Alliance. The case is on appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

KRATZ LOSES CONSCIOUSNESS

Alleged St. Louis "Boodle Alderman" Becomes Seriously Ill in Butler Court.

BUTLER, Mo., Feb. 22.—Shortly after entering the court room today, where he is on trial on the charge of accepting a bribe while a member of the St. Louis municipal assembly, Charles Kratz suddenly became pale and it was necessary to assist him into Judge Denton's private room, where he lost consciousness. Mrs. Kratz was with her husband and a physician was summoned. Kratz has been ill for several months and recently underwent an operation, the wound from which has not entirely healed.

Charles T. Gutke, a former member of the St. Louis house of delegates, then took the stand. He testified that he went with Kratz to the residence of Philip Stock and that the latter asked him to handle the Suburban bill in the house, but that he, Gutke, said he could not, as there was a combine of nineteen in the house and that he could not act for all of them without consulting them. This is the first time Gutke has appeared as a state's witness in any of the bribery trials.

The state introduced in evidence the small black box from the vaults of the Mississippi Valley Trust company of St. Louis, containing the sixty $1,000 bills comprising the bribery fund referred to in the testimony brought out in the trial. The money was counted by the jurors. William Desmond, chief of detectives of St. Louis, was the last witness for the state. He described his trip to Mexico, when Kratz was brought back to St. Louis under the provisions of a special treaty.

MATTER UP TO GRAND MASTER

Questions at Issue Between New Haven Road and Firemen Taken to Headquarters.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Timothy Shea, second vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, left here for New York today to meet Grand Master Hannahan of the brotherhood for a conference over the labor situation affecting the members of the organization employed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford system.

It was expected that the whole situation would be laid before Grand Master Hannahan and that he would advise as to further action to be taken by the brotherhood in regard to its demand that engineers belonging to their organization be represented in conferences with the railroad officials over grievances by a special committee distinct from that representing the Brotherhood of Engineers.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 22.—Vice Grand Master Wilson, in charge of the offices of the locomotive firemen in the absence of Grand Master Hanahan, denied today that members of his organization are signing petitions against the law empowering the Interstate Commerce commission to regulate freight rates. He declared that it had not even been discussed.

"I feel sure that none of our members will take any part in the fight," said he.

SEVENTY-FIVE BODIES FOUND

Work of Removing the Dead from Wrecked Mine at Birmingham, Ala., Proceeds Slowly.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 22.—At 8 o'clock this evening seventy-five blackened and disfigured bodies had been recovered from the Virginia mines in which the awful explosion occurred on Monday afternoon, entombing what is now confidently believed to be more than 150 of the best miners in the Birmingham district.

Tomorrow will be a day of funerals at Virginia City, Bessemer, Pratt City and Ensley. The men have been taken to Bessemer as fast as identified. An extra supply of coffins from neighboring cities arrived today.

The rescuers are still heroically at work in the slope and as the diggers advance the bodies further in the mine are found to be worse burned and mutilated than those nearer the exterior. No hope is now held out that any of the men can be alive. Three men were found yesterday whose hearts were still beating, but they expired immediately on reaching the outside air.

HITCHCOCK IS UNDER FIRE

House Resolution Asks Pointed Questions About Osage Oil Leases.

WHY WERE SUB-LEASES RATIFIED?

Secretary is Requested to Explain Apparent Contradiction in His Letters and Subsequent Actions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Another chapter in the Osage oil lease incident developed today when Representative Stephens of Texas introduced two resolutions in the house addressing inquiries to the secretary of the interior regarding the Foster lease of oil and gas lands belonging to the Osage Indians. One resolution calls on the secretary to furnish the house with a copy of the Foster lease and of all subleases under the lease, giving the dates of the approval or rejection and all correspondence on the subject.

The other resolution asks under what act of congress the Foster lease was made and under what authority of law the subleases were approved. The secretary is asked whether he did not ratify the sublease to the Almeda company and whether this was not the first sublease so ratified and whether he had not previously refused to ratify subleases. The resolution asks not only for the date of the ratification of the Almeda sublease, but also calls for a list of the officers, directors and stockholders of the Almeda company, with information as to whether any of these persons are "personally known or in any way related to him (the secretary) and if so the name of such person and how related."

Asked to Explain Letters.

The resolution directs the secretary to say whether he did not on February 13, last, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, write that the commissioner of Indian affairs "also shows that there is no necessity for the proposed legislation in order to protect the existing rights of the parties who hold under the said Foster lease, and it is not deemed advisable, nor, indeed, would it be just to renew and extend the said lease for a period of ten years or any other period, without the knowledge and consent of the Indians."

The resolutions continue:

And if you did write this letter please state to this house what information you have since received that has caused you to recommend the adoption of the senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill extending said lease for ten years on 680,000 acres of said Osage Indian lands without first securing the consent of said Indians.

The statement recently given out by Secretary Hitchcock is cited, in which he said that "the original Foster lease was an unheard of monopoly and nothing short of a public scandal," and the resolution asks the secretary if he was correctly quoted and if so to state why he now recommends extension of the lease.

Hitchcock Denies Implied Charges.

Secretary Hitchcock tonight referring to the Almeda company, concerning which Representative Stephens of Texas introduced a resolution in the house, said that he could not recall any such company. He said:

I know nobody connected with this company and the supposition that any officer is related to me in any way is absurd. There has been no change of opinion on my part in regard to the Foster lease. The original lease of 1,500,000 acres, or the entire Osage reservation was a monopoly. Under this lease, however, certain subleases were granted and vested rights obtained during the administration of Mr. Hoke Smith as secretary of the interior. It was necessary that the rights of the sublessees under the original Foster lease should be recognized by the department, for the subleases were taken in good faith. I have therefore recommended an extension of the lease for ten years on 680,000 acres. This acreage represents only the subleases taken in good faith under the original lease. The Foster lease of 1,500,000 acres constituted a monopoly, but it is only just that the smaller sublessees should be protected.

Charges Against "Katy" Railroad.

CHANUTE, Kan., Feb. 22.—W. E. Connelley, for the advisory board of the Kansas Oil Producers' association, today wired Congressman P. P. Campbell at Washington charges against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company, identical in terms with the charges filed against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe some days ago, alleging collusion between the railroad company and the Standard Oil company in the matter of rates and also alleging the combined ownership of the railroad company by the Standard Oil company.

Oil Refinery for Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Feb. 22.—The house committee today recommended for passage Walker's bill providing for the appropriation of $200,000 to erect and maintain a territorial oil refinery at Stillwater.

Colorado Refinery Bill Advanced.

DENVER, Feb. 22.—Representative Clifton H. Wilder's bill appropriating $125,000 for the establishment of a state oil refinery was favorably reported to the house by the finance committee today. The bill also contains provisions to regulate the price of oil. Independent oil producers who are supporting this measure have offered to lease and operate the refinery when constructed and to advance the money for its construction at a low rate of interest.

NEGROES MEET AT TUSKEGEE

Representative Men of the Race Gather for Conference—Progress Made Since the War.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 22.—The fourth annual session of the Tuskegee negro conference began here today and was attended by a large number of representative negroes from South Carolina to Texas. President Booker T. Washington in an address reviewed the progress of the race since the civil war. This was followed by a discussion of various questions relating to agricultural methods and moral improvement. A statement was issued by the conference in which it was shown that since the war the race has accumulated $300,000,000 in property in the United States. In twelve southern states more than 173,000 farms are owned by negroes and they support 28,000 churches in this country. The conference will be continued Thursday.

COAL COMPANIES ARE GUILTY

Illinois Supreme Court Decides They Conspire to Control Price of Product.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—The supreme court today in the case of the Wilmington Coal company against the people sustained the judgments of the Cook county circuit court and the appellate court in the cases where the Wilmington Coal company and sixteen other coal companies were found guilty of a conspiracy to control the price of coal.

The supreme court says that actual agreement is not necessary in order to constitute the offense charged, but that a tacit understanding between companies would itself be a violation of the anti-trust law.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Thursday, Friday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	36	1 p. m.	49
6 a. m.	35	2 p. m.	50
7 a. m.	33	3 p. m.	51
8 a. m.	32	4 p. m.	52
9 a. m.	35	5 p. m.	50
10 a. m.	38	6 p. m.	48
11 a. m.	41	7 p. m.	45
12 m.	47	8 p. m.	44
		9 p. m.	44

BRIBE FOR INDIANA SOLON

Man Who Receives Money Sends It to Speaker's Desk—Alleged Briber Former State Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The special investigating committee appointed by Speaker Sydney Cantell of the house of representatives, following the declaration of Ananias Baker of Fulton and Cass counties, who in explaining his vote on the anti-cigarette bill in the house, today produced a letter containing a $100 bill, which he charged was sent to him by those interested in defeating such legislation, tonight issued an affidavit for the arrest of O. A. Baker of Marion, a former state senator, charging him with attempting to corrupt Representative Baker. The investigating committee with the assistance of Attorney General Charles W. Miller, who did the questioning, wrung from Representative Baker the name of the ex-state senator only after half an hour of persistent and cleverly planned questioning. Mr. Baker said he had had to promise the alleged briber not to divulge his name in order to draw him out.

Detectives are searching for the accused.

When the Parks anti-cigarette bill came up in the house of representatives today Representative Ananias Baker of Fulton and Cass counties created a sensation.

In explaining his vote for the bill he opened a sealed letter which he declared had been sent to him by "the Cigarette trust," and took out a $100 bill which he waved before the astonished members. The effect was apparent in the immediately overwhelming vote for the bill, which was passed by a vote of 74 to 17.

Mr. Baker refused to expose the name of the person who had sent him the money for a vote against the bill. He called a page, and putting the bill back into its envelope, sent it to Speaker Cantwell. Speaker Cantwell later ordered an investigation in order to learn who sent the letter to Mr. Baker.

ARE LOOKING FOR DIAMONDS

Federal Officials in New York After Jewels of Mrs. Chadwick.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—C. F. Leach, collector of customs at Cleveland, and F. H. Oldham, chief of the division of insolvent banks of the comptroller's office in Washington, are in this city today for the purpose of making a search for diamonds and other dutiable property that Mrs. Cassie Chadwick is supposed to have brought to this country from abroad without going through the formality of paying the customs charges.

Mr. Leach recently declared that he had discovered evidence of the $1,000,000 and of the $1,500,000 in diamonds supposed to have been sequestered by Mrs. Chadwick.

If any diamonds are found Mr. Oldham intends to do all he can to have them placed to the credit of the depositors of the Oberlin National bank.

DUEL WITH BUTCHER KNIVES

Fatal Fight Between Employes of a Packing Company at Circleville, O.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Feb. 22.—In a terrible duel with butcher knives today in the warehouse of the Hosler Packing company, Henry Wibbe, aged 30, stabbed John Price in the heart, killing him instantly. In the first part of the fight Price cut Wibbe across the chin, almost severing it, and cut off the larger part of his nose. Blinded with blood Wibbe then plunged his knife through Price's heart and then, running to his home, told his mother of the crime and disappeared.

IMMUNITY FOR PEACHERS

Missouri House Passes Law to Make Punishment of Bribers Less Difficult.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—The lower house of the legislature today passed what is known as the Silver bill, which provides that witnesses in bribery trials shall be immune from punishment, by a vote of 120 to 12.

The bill was the subject of a special message from Governor Folk, and a similar measure was defeated in the senate. Governor Folk will, it is said, bring pressure to bear in an endeavor to pass the Silver bill in the upper house.

ADOLPH WEBER IS CONVICTED

Young Man Who Slew Mother, Father, Brother and Sister Found Guilty of Murder.

AUBURN, Cal., Feb. 22.—Adolph Weber was today convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his mother. The jury was out fifteen hours.

Adolph Weber, who is only 20 years old, was tried for the murder of his mother, but he is also accused of killing his father, sister and brother and of burning the family residence. The tragedy occurred at Auburn.

TRAIN STRIKES LIGHT ENGINE

Fireman on Pennsylvania Road is Scalded and One Passenger is Injured.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 22.—The Pittsburg special, a fast westbound train over the Pennsylvania railroad, was wrecked between here and Tyrone by running into a light engine early today.

Fireman J. C. Grove was scalded and one passenger is known to be cut about the head by flying glass. A relief train carrying physicians was sent to the scene of the wreck.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Feb. 22.

At New York—Arrived Laurentian, from Glasgow; Prinz Adelbert, from Naples; Manitou, from London; Bovic, from Liverpool; United States, from Copenhagen; Sailed: Georgic, for Liverpool; Majestic, for Liverpool; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.

At Moville—Arrived: Ethiopia, from New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Saxonia, from Boston.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Devonia, for Boston; Sylvania, for Boston; Friesland, for Philadelphia; Teutonic, for New York. Arrived, Oceanic, from New York.

At Yokohama—Arrived: Doric, from San Francisco; Manchuria, from San Francisco.

DEBATE GROWS WARM

Douglas of Rock and Jones of Polk Clash in the House.

PASS COMPLIMENTS BACK AND FORTH

McMullen Revenue Bill Debate Touches Off the Verbal Fireworks.

SHRECK COUNTY OPTION BILL KILLED

Bridge Bill Also Provokes Discussion in the House.

TALK OF GRAFT ONE OF THE FEATURES

Senate Holds Services Commemorative of Washington's Birthday Anniversary, but House Confines Itself to Business.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb., 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The 173d anniversary of the "father of his country" received but the silent recognition of unfurling the American flag and posting the immortal Washington's picture in the house, while in the senate, with Governor Mickey present, formal exercises were held, but aside from this feature the day was one of the most exciting and memorable of the session in the house and of some special moment in the senate, where the Shreck county option bill was finally defeated. A similar liquor bill was recommended for passage in the lower branch, after a spirited fight, involving Omaha members, but as the crowning event of the day there was the acrimonious debate on a bill by McMullen to amend the revenue law.

This bill proposed the election rather than appointment of the district assessors and immediately precipitated one of the most prolonged and exciting discussions in which either branch of the legislature has yet engaged. After a fight which lasted until nearly 5 o'clock, the bill was recommended for indefinite postponement.

It was in committee of the whole with Perry and McAllister, respectively, in the chair. Douglas of Rock and Jones, fusionist, of Polk, became involved in a heated controversy, which aroused the house to a pitch of extreme excitement unequalled thus far this session.

Douglas and Jones Clash.

"The gentleman from Rock ever since he has been in the legislature has represented the corporations as against the people," was the sweeping charge which Jones in the heat of debate flung at Douglas.

Flushed with the sting of the charge, Douglas retorted:

"The gentleman's charge is absolutely and unqualifiedly false and without foundation and I defy and demand that he offer some proof; I here challenge him to prove it."

"I will undertake the job," exclaimed Jones, but he did not and when asked by Douglas why he had made such a charge, Jones replied because Douglas had fought his (the fusionist) party's revenue bill a few days ago, a party measure.

"I hurl the charge back in the gentleman's face, Mr. Chairman," declared Douglas "but I do not so charge him. I have the highest regard for him and am willing to believe he is trying to represent his people. I know he does not believe what he has said of me. Why, in his zeal he has even accused God Almighty of being arrayed against the people of Nebraska."

Jones and others who stood for the McMullen bill charged that every time a suggestion was made of amending the revenue bill some republicans who helped frame and pass the measure took exceptions as if the bill was sacred.

Perry of Furnas was one of the staunchest advocates of the McMullen bill.

Jones' speech led Douglas, who was chairman of the house side of the joint revenue committee two years ago, to explain that the fusionist leader then, Representative George L. Loomis of Dodge county, had helped frame the bill and commended it as a good and able measure, and how former Chief Justice Sullivan had pronounced it a splendid measure, calculated to do justice to all interests.

What Wrought Change?

"The gentleman from Polk comes here now and condemns this act, and the leading fusion organ of the state condemned it, saying it was framed by the railroads and passed by their tools," said Douglas. "Whose word are you going to take, that of George L. Loomis, as able a democrat as there is in the state, who helped frame the bill, and of Judge Sullivan, or the word of this gentleman from Polk and the newspaper at Omaha?" Douglas then explained that until the fusion members of the last legislature went out one night and banqueted at the home of William Jennings Bryan they had never seen the evil of the revenue bill. There they learned that it was to furnish the basis for the next campaign and from that on they opposed it.

As proof of Douglas' assertion that it was politics now that actuated Jones and the other fusionists every one of this party today voted for the McMullen bill.

Douglas asserted that had George L. Loomis had the courage of his convictions on this revenue bill two years ago and not gone over to join his party leaders to make campaign material by fighting the bill on the floor of the house he would be the biggest democrat and one of the biggest figures of any political party today in Nebraska.

Charges Against County Officers.

Dodge of Douglas declared in the house this morning that a certain public officeholder (a county commissioner) was the most potent factor in the defeat of the Kyd bridge bill, "the best bill that has been before this house," and that he did it that he might perpetuate his "unlawful graft."

Lee Opposes Bill.

Lee opposed the bill because he said it conferred upon one man too much power and sought to reverse the natural order of government.

"The bill transfers the power from the county board and places it all in the county engineer and does not even allow the board to so much as approve the plans after they are drawn. This is contrary to the theory of government which my colleagues from Douglas have been advocating in other measures. I furthermore oppose this bill because it does not provide that these plans shall be kept on file in the county clerk's office, where they may be inspected by the public. We want all these matters to be open and above board."

Douglas made a forcible argument against the bill, following out the objections raised by Lee as well as others.

Tenders Sympathy to Kansas.

The president of the United States and the federal congress having given their support and the legislature of Illinois having proposed a loan of $100,000 without interest to the people of Kansas in their fight through the legislature upon the Stand-